[XXXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1799.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1781.

Mr. Green,

THE following was drawn up in answer to the Bye-Stander immediately on the appearance of the piece under that signature, in your paper of the 29th of March last, but from an utter aversion to paper wars, I had determined not to trouble the public with it, till having lately found my character considerably injured, and my silence construed into a conviction, I am induced to publish it, and depend on your candour to give it a place in your paper as soon as possible. I am your humble servant,

G. CALLIS.

Prince-George's county, June 22, 1781.

To the PUBLIC.

I AM persuaded every reader of Mr. Green's paper must remember a piece of the 29th of March signed a Bye-Stander, the writer of which professes to save me the trouble of appealing to the public by laying my conduct open to their view. I should have been well pleased had this writer executed what he thus professed, and not obtruded on them such a compound of falshood, malice, and absurdity, as would make every thinking man doubt which most to wonder at, the weakness of his head, or the corruption and depravity of his heart; his first accusation is that "I impertinently" requested leave of the governor and council to publish my case; that I made such a request is true, tho' this writer asserts it, but that I did it *impertinently*, or that the request in itself was impertinent, after being dragged from my home like a malefactor, hurried to Annapolis, confined there several days, "my papers seized, my private correspondence and domestic concerns exposed," and this "in a free government, without the least proof of disaffection, or probability of criminal conduct against the state." I say if it was impertinent after this, to request leave of his excellency and council to publish my case, I ask their pardon, and beg leave to assure them, I had not the smallest intention of giving offence. I mean neither to justify or apologise for the conduct of the rev. Mr. Addison, I shall only observe, that if he has erred, his error has long since proved his punishment; that it is both mean and cruel in the Bye-Stander to endeavour by every possible aggravation of circumstances, to embitter the minds of his countrymen against "an old man, broken with age and infirmities, wishing to revisit his native home, and find a grave amongst his ancestors!" The Bye-Stander asks "if this was his real motive for his request to return, why did he desert his native land in the hour of her distress?" One question is sometimes best answered by another; to you I speak, Mr. Bye-Stander; suffer me to ask you one question, after which I will again return to my narrative; be candid, are you not either some sharping, gambling speculator, or servile, imitating, admiring toad-eater, of a more exalted knave, who is ready with his wealth, wrung from the vitals of his country, to make an advantageous purchase of the "dirty *acres* in Prince-George's and Frederick counties" in case of confiscation? The Bye-Stander will, I fear, think this an impertinent question, but he must excuse it, when he reflects that he himself has set the example.

His next charge is, that I went (facinus infandum) to Elizabeth-town without leave; admitting this to be true, there is no law of the state that I can hear of (and I have taken a great deal of pains to enquire) by which leave is required for any free man to go to *Elizabeth-town*, or any where else in the United States, that is not in possession of the enemy; but (unhappily for the Bye-Stander's veracity) I did not go to Elizabeth-town, without first obtaining leave; he next proceeds to charge me with receiving letters from Mr. Addison, and delivering them in a secret and clandestine manner, which being discovered "and making some noise," I collected and sent to the governor. I am sometimes in charity disposed to hope, that this tongue *doubly gifted* is not always sensible of the flagrant falshoods he utters, but is either biassed by an inclination to believe the worst, or a want of judgment to choose his *informer*. A simple and true relation of facts, for I pretend to nothing more, being unhacknied in the crooked paths of controversy, will evince this to the world.

In the month of January last I obtained permission of the board of war in Philadelphia, to meet Mr. Addison on the lines, who upon receiving information that I was at Elizabeth-town for that purpose, came out in a flag, and delivered those letters (which the Bye-Stander so impudently asserts I received from Mr. Addison) to major Adams, commissary of prisoners, from whom I received them after they were examined: all this the Bye-Stander must have known; since so far was I from making a secret of the business, that I spoke of it publicly and can prove that I did so. These letters I brought down with me, and mentioned to several gentlemen what number I had and for whom. To Mr. Dick, of Bladensburg, I delivered two, one for Richard Thomson, Esq; of George-town, the other for Thomas Duckett, Esq; of this county; the evening I got home I delivered one to Mr. Carr, and two to his lady. The next day George Lee, Esq; Dr. Baker, and several other gentlemen, came to see me; these letters being mentioned, Mr. Forster who was present observed, That they should be laid before the governor and council; I replied that it could not be necessary, as the letters had been examined by the commissary of prisoners, and the above mentioned gentlemen were of the same opinion, till Mr. Cook, who was also present, said he believed there was an express law for the purpose; they then advised me to take the earliest opportunity of doing it, which I did, by immediately collecting and enclosing them to the governor; and I solemnly declare, that to the best of my recollection, there was not one of those letters out of my possession twenty-four hours, except the two first mentioned, which I could by no means have collected in time, and that I immediately enclosed them to his excellency and sent them to Mr. Samuel Hanson, who was disappointed in going to Annapolis so soon as he intended by a week or ten days.

I think it will now appear that I did not act in a very clandestine manner, or that the delivery of these letters being "discovered and making a noise," was (as this *candid* writer asserts) the cause of their being collected and sent to the governor; for it cannot be conceived that there could have been "a noise" made about them in so short a time, or if there was that I could possibly have heard of it. To the next charge I know not what to answer, it is of such a nature, that though I am not, naturally apt to despond, I can never hope the Bye-Stander and his confederates will forgive me. It is no less, gentle reader, than my petitioning the assembly of the Delaware state for permission for Mr. Addison and his son to reside amongst them, where he has some little property, after that indulgence had been refused them here; to deny this charge, even if I had an inclination, would answer little purpose, as he can quote my own letter to prove it; all that I can do therefore is, to throw myself on the mercy of the public and submit to its decisions. I must now observe, that the Mr. R. mentioned in my letter is not Cæsar Rodney, Esq; president of the Delaware state; the Bye-Stander in his superabundant sagacity may guess again.

The gentlemen who voted for Mr. Addison's return will not, I am persuaded, be over solicitous to convince the Bye-Stander of their whiggism, since that self important scribbler has in his malicious production shewn himself so unworthy of the favourable regard of any man of either truth, candour, or humanity, that his censure ought to be counted fame, and his approbation the keeneſt satire.

His charge of fraud is scarce worth an answer; a stranger who should read his publication would naturally conclude that I had forged deeds, bribed false witnesses, murdered or sent others out of the way in order to defraud the public with greater security; but would he not be astonished when he came to be informed, that this enormous fraud with which I am charged as an instrument, was nothing more than Mr. Addison's endeavouring by lawful means only, to save himself and family from indigence and beggary! Happy thrice happy would it have been for the public, had you *Mr. Bye-Stander* never been guilty of a greater fraud. My political principles never were, nor shall they I trust ever be doubtful; duplicity I abhor and detest with all its works; I have been always ready and willing to serve my country, and have oftentimes exposed my life in her defence during the present contest, and am ready and willing to do the same again when ever my service may be required.

That the Bye-Stander should be mortified to see the sheriff of Prince-George's do a kind or good-natured office is not surprising. After (perhaps *impertinently*) censuring the governor and council for the *mildness and lenity* of their proceedings, it is no wonder he should fall on the sheriff, who humanely entering himself a security might seem to entertain a different opinion. Having now finished the most disgustful task I ever undertook, I dismiss the Bye-Stander for ever, with this piece of advice, that whenever he appears in public again, I would recommend it to him to cultivate a better acquaintance with truth, for he really appears to be on very indifferent terms with her at present. I beg pardon of the public for thus trespassing on their patience, and am their very humble servant,

G. CALLIS.

LONDON, *March* 21.

IT is said an account has been received of the answer which the courts of France and Spain have given to the proffered mediation of the empress of Russia, which is, shortly and substantially, that those courts are truly sensible of the humane and generous offers of her imperial majesty, to put a stop to the miseries of war, and the further effusion of human blood; and they accept, with unfeigned pleasure, her majesty's proposal of a general congress, for the purpose of adjusting all points of controversy between the contending powers, under *the express condition*, that a plenipotentiary attend on the part of the United States of America.

March 22. It is now, says a correspondent, more than three weeks since *Puffing Paul* came over post from Amsterdam, and scowered away for lord Mansfield's seat at Caen Wood, with the extraordinary intelligence he pretended to have obtained in Holland, viz. "that the Dutch were thunderstruck, and ready to submit unconditionally to our spirited ministers! that peace would immediately take place; for that, in short, the Dutch were ready to do any thing to obtain peace, upon almost any terms!—And what hath all his puffing intelligence come to? Nothing more than to enable the minister to negotiate his money matters to his mind, and at the same time afford an opportunity to certain persons (in the secret of the bubble) to make money in the Alley; for the real state of the matter is now known to be, that the Dutch are diligently preparing for a serious war, in alliance with France, Spain and America, against this ill-fated country. However, the ministerial language is, "the nation was never in a more flourishing condition! there is no end to our resources; we are able to bear up under more than 500,000,000 of public debt!" Such is the language of even p. Rigby, Drummond, Harley, Muse, Atkinson, A gent, and others, who have been such great i ferers by the war! In this manner hath the natic been *bubbled* from almost the commencement of th American war.

By the last packet which sailed from Falmouth to New-York, an order was sent to his excellency general sir Henry Clinton, signifying his majesty's pleasure that a court-martial be forthwith held on the hon. Cosmo Gordon, lieutenant-colonel in the third regiment of guards, on a charge of cowardice and neglect of duty, in an action with the rebels in the affair at Springfield in the Jerseys.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 25.

In the Newport mercury of the 9th inst is the following paragraph: a Boston paper of Thursday contains the following: "Yesterday the continental frigate Alliance, captain Barry, arrived here from France. He sailed in company with a French ship of 40 guns, which he parted with six weeks ago in a heavy gale of wind. Captain Barry has captured on his passage six prizes, viz. two privateers, as formerly mentioned, two Jamaica m and two sloops of war, of 16 six pounders; the l last he took about ten days ago on the banks of Newfoundland, after a severe conflict, in which the Alliance had 8 men killed and 14 wounded; captain Barry is unfortunately among the latter. One of the prizes was sent to Newfoundland with 500 prisoners, taking a receipt for them, and hostages for the return of the vessel.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that the wound which the gallant captain Barry received in the above action, is in his arm, and but a flesh wound. That he was in high spirits, and in a fair way of soon being able to add to the laurels he hath gathered in the service of his country. And, by advices from Boston of a later date than the foregoing, that the 40 gun ship, mentioned in the preceding article, is arrived at Marblehead.

Tuesday arrived here the prize ship Barrington from Savannah, bound to Jamaica with naval stores, &c. sent in by the privateer kitty, captain Casson, also, on Thursday last arrived

from Charles-town, bound to Wilmington, North-Carolina, taken by the letter of marque Dove, captain Lyon of this port. This veſſel brings us an account of a reinforcement of between 2 and 3000 men, having lately arrived at Charles-town from Europe.

hurſday laſt the letter of marque ſhip Franklin, captain Angus, arrived at Cheſter, from France. On the 5th of May, in lat. 42, long. 44, captain Angus fell in with a large privateer ſhip (copper bottomed) of 28 guns, belonging to Liverpool, which he engaged ſix glaſſes, when the enemy being much damaged in his rigging, &c. thought proper to ſheer off. Captain Angus had one man killed and ſeven wounded, and the enemy moſt probably ſuffered exceedingly. On the 30th of May, captain Angus took the ſchooner Dolphin, from Liſbon, laden with wine, &c. this veſſel, after being diveſted of her moſt valuable effects, was ſunk. The people on board this veſſel gave an account of Gibraltar being relieved by the Britiſh fleet about the 15th of April, without any action.

Extract of a letter (found on board the ſchooner Dolphin, taken by captain Angus) from col. Brathwaite to Mr. Mayne, of Liſbon, dated Madraſs, Oct. 10.

"In July laſt, Heyder Alli entered the Carnatick with 60,000 horſe, 80,000 foot, 20 battering guns and 40 field pieces. The country fell before him like ripe corn before the reaper's ſickle. We had no where 3500 men. In the face of this army we were to make a junction to form any thing to oppoſe. I had with me about the number above mentioned, with 30 field pieces; I was ordered to join the general at the Preſidency; I was at Pondicherry; on account of rivers I was obliged to go inland, and the enemy was ſo ſituated that his ſecond day's march would have croſſed my fourth, but by marching always ſuddenly and in the night, and ſending people to clear one road when I meant to take another, I made good my junction, with only the loſs of a little baggage, which I could not protect from his numerous horſe. I joined the general, and we marched to join lieutenant-colonel Baillie coming from the northward, and with ſuch a force as I had, we got within 10 miles of him, and even reinforced him by a detachment. The enemy, on this occaſion, ſhewed a great piece of generalſhip, for he made as if he meant to attack us, ſlipt by us in the night, fell upon Baillie with his whole force, and notwithſtanding the firmeſt and braveſt conduct on our ſide, he maſſacred the flower of our army, as to officers and men; out of 4000 there was ſcarce any one left to tell the dreadful tale; ſo complete an overthrow I believe never happened to any troops before. The enemy, I ſuppoſe, had 80,000 men and 40 field pieces againſt about 4000 with 20. We have very good reaſon to believe the enemy loſt 10,000 men and as many horſes. This fatal victory was obtained ſolely by the ammunition, on our ſide, being exhauſted in anſwering ſo ſuperior a fire, and by the blowing [illegible] our tumbrils, which we were near [illegible]ugh to ſee, for on the cannonade, in the morn[illegible], we marched to ſupport our friends and were, ſuppoſe, about four miles from them, when [illegible]ne mangled fugitives met us, told us all was [illegible]ver, and the enemy moving off as faſt as they could. As our's, not 5000 men, was only the remains of an army, we retreated to the Preſidency, cloſe preſſed by the enemy's horſe, with the loſs of baggage, tents, &c. The enemy has begun the ſiege of Arcott, in which he makes neither figure nor progreſs, and as the periodical rains have now begun he muſt deſiſt, and I hope as no French fleet can now arrive with forces to join him, till after the monſoon, that we ſhall ſo rally and collect as to be able to give you a much better account of him.

"However, the paſſengers that came in the Portugueſe ſhip, that brought the above letter, ſay, that affairs bore a much more favourable aſpect at the time of their departure from Madraſs, which was the 30th of October, it being confidently reported that the Engliſh had concluded a peace with the Mahrattas, in conſequence of which general Goddard had marched from the coaſt of Malabar [illegible]n a reinforcement of 12,000 men, and that Heyder Alli had retreated into the interior part of the country, having raiſed the ſiege of Arcott."

ANNAPOLIS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the marquis la Fayette's diviſion, dated 20 miles from Williamſburg, June 29, 1781.

"The main army of the enemy gained Williamſburg the 25th; Simcoe was covering their rear with a large party; colonel Butler was puſhed forward with a detachment, and by mounting fifty infantry behind fifty dragoons, got up with him within ſix miles of Williamſburg; this ſmall corps, which was commanded by major Macpherſon, charged with ſpirit, and ſuch of the advanced corps as could come up, compoſed of rifle-men under major Call and major Willes, began a ſmart action. Our loſs is five officers, two ſergeants, and thirty-four privates, killed and wounded; we are well aſſured that the enemy had about ſixty killed and a hundred wounded. Lord Cornwallis has received a reinforcement from Portſmouth; he is ſhipping his negroes at York."

To Mr. NOBODY.

HOW dare you, ſcribbler, thus perplex us,
And with your jeers attempt to vex us?
What! would you take us all for fools,
Who can't abide thoſe antient rules
By our wiſe grandmothers laid down,
Which if adhered to, ſure muſt crown
Our hopes, in all things we deſire,
When Hymen lights the ſacred fire?
If for amuſement, we ſometimes
The ton prefer; is this, of crimes,
The greateſt you can on us fix?
Know then, we very often mix
In the bon ton, our power to ſhew,
And gull ſuch butterflies as you.
We're neither cork, or wool, or feather
(Tho' when we chooſe, we put on either)
But beſt of fleſh and blood, refin'd,
Social, free, and not unkind
To merit, which we ne'er can ſee
In any ſnarler—ſuch as thee.
We ſometimes politics may bear,
Tho' ſtate affairs are not our care;
To ev'ry meddling cur, like you,
Moſt heartily we bid adieu.

SEVERAL LADIES.

June 29, 1781.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, June 26, 1781.

WHEREAS the officers whoſe offices are connected in any manner with the public revenue, ought by law to have had their accounts in ſuch a ſtate, and to have conducted themſelves in ſuch manner, that this houſe might have had entire ſatisfaction as to the ſtate of the public revenue, but from the inattention and neglect of ſome of them, this houſe have not been able to obtain the neceſſary information: It is therefore RESOLVED, That this houſe will treat with exemplary ſeverity any officer who ſhall not tranſmit any papers which he ought to tranſmit by the duty of his office, or any officer who ſhall not have his accounts ready in time according to the duty of his office, from which this houſe may gain the neceſſary information of the ſtate and condition of the public revenue, and the debts due to and from the public.

By order,
F. GREEN, clk.

Office for the preſervation and ſale of forfeited eſtates, Annapolis, July 2, 1781.

Purſuant to an act of the general aſſembly will be ſold at public auction for gold and ſilver,

PART of that valuable and advantageouſly ſituated tract of land called WHETSTONE-POINT, adjoining to Baltimore-town; it will be laid off and ſold in ſmall and convenient lots, their ſize to be adapted to their ſituation, and the probable intentions of the purchaſers. One half of the ſum bid to be paid within ten days, and the remainder in ſix weeks from the day of ſale. If the firſt payment ſhall not be made at the time required, it will be at the option of the commiſſioners to confirm or avoid the ſale. If the ſecond payment be not made in time, the purchaſer to pay ten per cent. intereſt from the day of failure. No conveyance will be made until the whole ſum is paid with intereſt. The ſale to begin on the premiſes the ſecond Tueſday in Auguſt next.

laid G. DUVALL, clk.

Office for the preſervation and ſale of forfeited eſtates, Annapolis, July 4, 1781.

To be ſold at auction, on Wedneſday the 15th of Auguſt next,

THE houſes and lots in Port-Tobacco, late the property of John Glaſford and co. formerly occupied by Robert Mundell; alſo the houſes and lots, late the property of the ſaid John Glaſford and co. in Benedict on Patuxent, formerly occupied by Robert Young. The money to be paid down, if agreeable to the purchaſers, if not, they may give bond with ſecurity to pay one third of the ſum bid on the 1ſt day of September 1782, another third on the 1ſt of September 1783, and the remaining third on the 1ſt of September 1784, in ſpecie, or the new bills of credit to be emitted in purſuance of an act of the laſt ſeſſion, at its paſſing value at the time of payment. The ſale to be at Port-Tobacco.

laid G. DUVALL, clk. 4w

CAME to the plantation of Mary Norris, in the Swamp, Weſt-river, a brindled cow, with a white belly and flanks, has no marks on her ears. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3

May 22, 1781.

THE ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly, after this notice ſhall have been publiſhed eight weeks, for a power to ſell an undivided moiety of the lot and tanyard in the city of Annapolis, which belonged to her late huſband Joſeph Selby, and by him deviſed to her during life, and after her deceaſe, to her daughter, who is now an infant.

7 ANNE SELBY, executrix of Joſeph Selby, deceaſed.

Annapolis, June 9, 1781.

THIS is to give public notice, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland at their next ſitting, to enable him by law to record a deed for fourteen hundred acres of land in Waſhington county, and a houſe and five lots in Elizabeth-town, in ſaid county, being part of the eſtate of Jonathan Hagar, late of the county aforeſaid.

w8

4 DANIEL HEESTER, jun.

Annapolis, June 12, 1781.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Joſeph Selby, late of this city, deceaſed, for dealings with him ſince the partnerſhip between him and Mr. John Howard was diſſolved, which was in the beginning of the year, 1779, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber; and all th[illegible] who have claims againſt his eſtate, are deſired to make them known legally authenticated to

4 ANNE SELBY, executrix.

LANDS FOR SALE.

STRING ENLARGED, 644 acres, reſurveyed in January 1775, and certificate returned for 845 acres, examined and paſſed, by the name of *Head-Quarters*, but not patented, becauſe of the war: part of *Manſell's United Friendſhip*, 359 acres; part of *Manſell's Purchaſe*, 1400 acres; *The Scheme*, 74 acres: theſe four tracts lie adjoining each other. Part of *Windſor-Foreſt*, 1136 acres; this tract lies about 4 miles from the above lands. All the tracts are called *Foreſt-land*; a conſiderable part of them is very good ſoil; each tract is very well watered, and there are on the whole about 200 acres of good meadow ground. There is little timber on the above tracts, except on the main weſtern fork of the weſtern, or Delaware, falls of Patapſco river, where enough may be procured to build tobacco houſes: theſe lands lie near the great main road from Frederick-town to Baltimore, and between 25 and 30 miles from the latter, and in the neighbourhood of the late Mr. Samuel Manſell. *Reſolution*, granted for 667 acres, of which about one half is clear of elder tracts; this land lies below *Buſh-creek*, about 3 miles from Frederick-town, near one Solomon Turner's. In all about 4 147 acres. A reaſonable price will be taken for the *whole*; if the tracts are ſold *ſeparately*, the price will be more or leſs, according to the quality and ſituation. The title to all the tracts is indiſputable. New ſtate money, or bond with ſecurity, for tobacco or ſpecie, with intereſt, will be taken in payment, and the lands immediately conveyed. Enquire of the printers.

9

To be SOLD very CHEAP,

EIGHT hundred acres of valuable land lying in Frederick county, between Frederick town and Ellicott's mills, about ſixteen miles from the former; there runs through the ſaid land an excellent ſtream for a mill, on which a mill may be erected with little trouble or expence, and in a neighbourhood where a mill is very much wanted. I will ſell the whole together or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer or purchaſers; the aforeſaid land will be ſold for gold or ſilver, or the real exchange thereof in paper currency at the time of payment. Six months credit will be given for part of the money, on giving bond with good ſecurity, if required. Thoſe who are inclined to purchaſe may apply to me the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, between Elk-Ridge Landing and Snowdens iron works, where major Nathan Hammond formerly lived.

2 w4 THOMAS HAMMOND.

Annapolis, June 18, 1781.

THE office in this city for taking ſubſcriptions to the NATIONAL BANK, FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, is now opened at the loan-office.

3 THOMAS HARWOOD, CHARLES WALLACE.

Annapolis, June 22, 1781.

THE officers of the Maryland line now in the ſtate are required to repair to this place immediately, properly equipped, to join the army; and the non-commiſſioned officers and privates on furlough, or otherwiſe abſent, are alſo required to join the troops at this ſtation without delay.

3 W. SMALLWOOD, M. G.

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